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SEP 16 1913

D. Brown

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SEP 19 1913

Andong, Chosen, Japan.
August 18, 1913.

The Rev. A. J. Brown, D.D.,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Brown:

Your letter of July 16th received a few days ago. I am afraid that our former letters were not full enough to give you a fair idea of what we planned to do. We certainly intend to do nothing to hinder the Pyung Yang School, for we are most heartily in favor of that school. Mr. Umbré who is most deeply interested in our home and Station has also given one tenth of all that has been asked in this new request for the P.Y. School. On the other hand we certainly do not want you or the Board to feel that the establishing of this School in Pyung Yang solves our problem. Part of your letter would seem to indicate that you do so feel. Am afraid however that owing to lack of information, you are speaking in general terms, and not to the specific case in view.

plan Perhaps I cannot do better than to describe just how our present was developed. Like all missionaries with families the problem of educating our children has ever been before us, but we have tried not to let it worry us unduly, feeling all the time that God would open up the way. He would have us take the same as we believe. He has done in the past. Two years ago when our eldest child was seven, we felt something had to be done, and discovered the Calvert Correspondence School of Baltimore, which promised to meet the need, so have tried it for the past two years. It is a great tax however on Mrs. Wellboms time and strength, so much so that I greatly feared a break-down. Something else had to be tried. Three ways were open, viz, with permission from the proper authorities, she could take the children to the U.S. and put them in school there, or we could get permission to temporarily reside in P.Y. so that the children could attend there, depending practically all my time here looking after the work, or we could get some one from the States to teach them here. The possibility of sending three young children to the P.Y. School in its present condition never entered our minds. I am aware that children as young as ours have been and are being sent away to school, long distances from home, but the School has a thoroughly equipped corps of teachers and matrons, suitable buildings and equipment, large attendance and a good climate. Now what have we in P.Y.? One teacher, granted that she is thoroughly equipped, no one knows how long she will stay, a matron just arriving on the field, with no previous experience, though said to be a very capable woman, buildings, with scarcely no equipment, that are a menace to the life and health of every child, not under the constant care of a watchful mother, small attendance which will necessarily be so until the plant has been built up and equipped, and a rigorous climate, especially for children from this southern clime.

The last of the three ways, therefore, appealed most strongly to us if we could get a suitable teacher and funds for the expense. Mrs. Wellboms began correspondence with the Board on the subject.

Dr. Brown. (2)

subject, with the result that she consented, so that we feel that we have a suitable teacher, and now lack only a part of the funds. I say a part of the funds for we would be at extra expense any way, whether we sent the children or whether Mrs. W. went with them. We know also that children's allowance is given to help in their education.

Now when it is only a question of dollars, and not very many at that, do you think we would be justified in breaking up our home, separating parents from children and children from parents and each other? I am sure you do not think so, nor does any one on the Board think so, nor any of the thousands of friends and supporters of Foreign Missions.

Suppose that we now look at the other side of the problem. What will be gained to the Board, to the mission, and to the friends of missions, if this little plan is carried out. One family will be kept in tact, none of the cords severed which would tend to put an extra strain on those remaining. The family would be kept in a small isolated station where every member is counted and needed in the life of that station. The mother's time would be greatly freed for the work to which she has already given some fourteen years of service, and which greatly needs help. One adult of mature years and experience would be added to the life of the station, one who is deeply interested in Missions, and who has a number of friends and relatives, to whom she would be constantly sending items of first hand news.

Now perhaps I am prejudiced, but it does seem to me that even from a financial point of view, that the Board would be the gainer, if our plan were carried out. The \$5000 was an estimate for all expenses, and I think it a liberal one. Now any of the other plans for the education of our children will I believe cause the Board more of a financial loss in salary, than the above amount. Last year we had an extreme case which illustrates this point in an extreme way. Mr. Sharpe of Charming, sent two of his children to the B.F. school. They were sent to the school, but Mr. Sharpe, both in the home and at the school, it was during the Bible Institute session, the most important time of the year, yet he had to miss it though his work entered largely into his attendance for the year. They were there for months before the children could be taken home, so that at least one half of their working year was so interrupted as to be practically useless to the work. Their salary, allowance, etc. amounts to about \$5000 a year, and the work of the school is greatly hindered. We have a list of children of similar cases, and the Board is greatly hindered by such cases. The Board is greatly hindered by such cases. The Board is greatly hindered by such cases.

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Dr. Brown. (3)

be glad to come out and help us for practically nothing more than their expenses. Part of this expense be ~~met~~ met by the missionary and part by their friends at home, under Board sanction.

~~Think of all the separated families, either in the States or in another station on the field, all the anxiety, heart-aches, distress, and breakdowns, which it causes; then all the children gone wrong, largely caused by being out from under the parental roof. I am confident if some one will make an investigation, that a field will be found where a little outlay will bring in large returns.~~

Such schools as the P.Y. School, will be needed and the better they are equipped the more good they will do. Do you know there that are nearly three hundred children in Korea, candidates for that School? Of course ~~most of them are too young~~, but they will be old enough before the school is ready to receive them, unless there is a great change in the matter of funds coming in.

~~Our children staying at home will not reduce the attendance at the P.Y. School, but will leave room for those of more years, and better situated to go. My personal report shows that I have spent one month of the year just in traveling back and forth to the railroad. If my family were in P.Y. and needed me it would often take a week under the best of conditions, for me to reach them.~~

Most stations have had some among its members who have acted the part of teacher to the young children, because she wanted her own children taught. ~~They are so young, and it was helpful to have them along with them, but we can have no other children of school age, as I have said Mrs. W. is unable to teach ours. In four or five years when the other members of our station have children of school age, some one of them will no doubt be able to teach, but as I said before it seems to me the use of missionary time and strength.~~

We are just getting ready to go to Seoul and N.Y. for the Annual Meetings, so I have written this letter in a great hurry and have not made it as clear as I would like, but trust that you will be able to see my position a little clearer, and will not think that the P.Y. School is going to be injured by this plan of ours, to keep the children with us a few years longer.

Very sincerely yours,

Andong, Chosen, Japan

August 18, 1913

Arthur G. Welbon

The Rev. A.J. Brown, D.D.
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Brown:

Your letter of July 16th received a few days ago. I am afraid that our former letters were not full enough to give you a fair idea of what we planned to do. We certainly intend to do nothing to hinder the Pyeng Yang School, for we are most heartily in favor of that school. Mr. Gamble [of Proctor and Gamble], who is most deeply interested in our home and Station has also given one tenth of all that has been asked in this new request for the P.Y. School. On the other hand we certainly do not want you or the Board to feel that the establishing of this School in Pyeng Yang solves our problem. Part of your letter would seem to indicate that you do so feel. Am afraid however that owing to lack of information, you are speaking in general terms, and not to the specific case in view.

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8/18/1913 - p.2 A.G.W.

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[unreadable section]

.....who will be glad to come out and help us for practically nothing more than their expenses. Part of this expense be met by the missionary and part by their friends at home, under Board sanction.

[more arguments supporting the fact that a little outlay will bring large returns]

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We are just getting ready to go to Seoul and P.Y. for the Annual Meetings, so I have written this letter in a great hurry and have not made it as clear as I would like, but trust that you will be able to see our position a little clearer and will not think that the P.Y. School is going to be injured by this plan of ours to keep the children with us a few years longer.

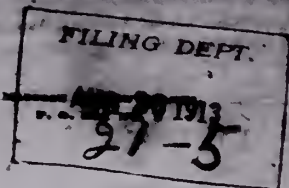
Very sincerely yours,

A.G. Welbon

(from microfilm Series II, Reel #3, Record Group 140-3-5, Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Korea Correspondence)

Office of the Secretary
"Missionary" New York
Foreign Missions Office
A. B. C. Code for Missionaries

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
125 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK



OFFICE OF SECRETARY

No. 172.

B/Y
August 25th, 1913.

Extension of Furlough of
Dr. and Mrs. Woodbridge O. Johnson.

To the Korea Mission.

Dear Friends:

We have had further correspondence with Dr. W. O. Johnson, who, as you know, has been ordained to the ministry and who desires to return to Korea for evangelistic work. I asked for another medical certificate and it is to the effect that he ought to remain in this country another year. Dr. Johnson offered to resign, but said that he would prefer to be carried on the rolls as a missionary without home allowance. In view of this offer and of the good prospect that he may be able to return to Korea next September (1914) and the strongly expressed opinion of the Rev. Dr. S. A. Moffett when in New York recently, that the Mission desired his return if possible, the Board took the following action, the 20th instant:

"On the basis of a certificate from Dr. W. F. Martin, the furlough of Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson of the Korea Mission, was extended to September 1st, 1914, Dr. Johnson having written July 1st that he would be willing to remain without home allowance, it was further voted that his home allowance, which is now provided in the budget for the year, be continued to January 1st and that the appropriation for the remainder of this fiscal year be cancelled."

We deeply sympathize with Dr. Johnson who has had rather a hard time as you, of course, know. We are thankful that there is now such a good hope of his entire restoration to health and of his return to the work which he loves.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Brown

RECEIVED

NOV 1 1913
OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN

Dr. Brown

100 Fifth Ave.
New York.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE
KOREA MISSION

OF THE

EPYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S. A.

FILING DEPT.

DEC 26 1913

PYEONG YANG, KOREA

Dear Dr, Brown:

Mr;Reiner, the Mission Sec'y has notified me that he has sent you direct a certified copy of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting;. I shall send you printed copies of the Minutes when they are ready

and will then write calling attention to matters requiring Board action. There are however a few matters I want to mention at once that you may have my comments on them before you when you read the type-written copy of minutes sent you.

In connection with the question of giving Fusan territory to the Australians, when you take action on that, in case the Board approves, action should be taken also on the request in Sec. 12, of the Property Com's report asking that the Appropriation for a house in Milyang be made available for a house in Taiku. Mr. Herbert Blair transferred to Taiku will want to begin at once preparations for his house in Taiku if this appropriation is transferred there.

Mr. Koons transfer to Seoul was made in view of Mr. E. H. Miller's resignation as Principal of the John D. Wells Training School. Mr. Pieters was then transferred to Chai Ryung in Mr. Koons' place.

You may think we are asking for a great many furloughs and so I want to classify them for you so that it will be evident at once that even with the regular furloughs there are none of any station except Seoul that overlap in date and that these are of different departments of work so that they will not interfere with the orderly prosecution of the work of the Mission

The Furloughs asked for are as follows,

REGULAR FURLOUGHS. STATION. DATE OF. DURATION. ENDING.

Miss Best.	Pyongyang.	April 1 1913
Mr. Hunt.	Chai Ryung.	July 1 1914.
Mr. Ross.	Syenchun.	" " "

INTERMEDIATE FURLOUGHS.

Dr. Purviance.	Chungju	Dec. 1 1913	10 Mos. 2 days.	Oct. 25 '14
Dr. Fletcher.	Taiku	April 1 1914	8 mos.	23 " Dec. 23 '14
Mr. Reiner.	"	Mch. 1 1915	9 " 12 days	" 12 '15
Dr. Avison	Seoul	July 1 1914	8 mos. 15 da.	Mch. 15 '15
Miss Lewis	"	" " "	7 " 29 "	Feb. 20 '15
Mr. Toms	"	Nov. 15 "	10 " 15 "	Oct. 1 '15
Miss Forsythe	"	Feb. 2 1915	7 "	Sept. 2 '15
Miss Brownlee	"	" 15 "	7 "	" 15 '15

We fully believe that the intermediate furloughs mean less injury to the work and better health for the missionary.

Dr. Purv. Returns from after Dr. A. Lewis

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN

OF THE
KOREA MISSION

PYENG YANG, KOREA

OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

One other thing please notice. In the Property requests the first three items in order of preference are for residences, all needed for people on the field. It is especially desirable that the Y3000.00 for Miss Stevens' rooms be provided before the completion of the Women's Academy to which they are to be added, as it will then mean less expense of money, time and energy than if they are added later.

I am mailing you 3 copies of our revised Rules and By Laws. Will you please send me a copy of the Board's Code Book for the use of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and also please send at least 16 copies of the Board's Manual, latest edition, or if you can send one for each family in the Mission send 75 copies.

I hope to send printed minutes very soon. The Supreme Court's decision is a great disappointment. It may be technically correct, but it means that an unjust decision in the lower courts if legally correct cannot be reversed. I am disappointed in the Japanese judiciary.

With kindest regards,

Very Sincerely,

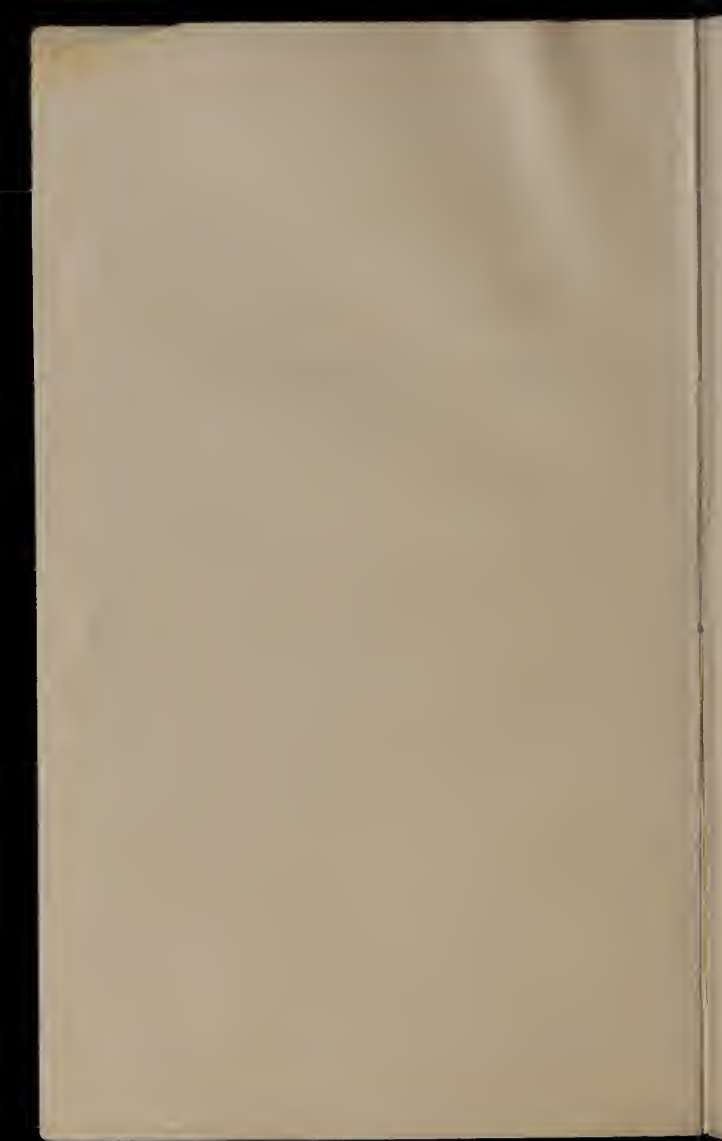
Samuel A. Moffett

Chairman Executive Committee.

1237

Arguments on the One
College Location Question.

Pyeng Yang, Korea.



Argument in Favor of Seoul as the Location of the Union College.

1.—General Considerations.

Seoul is the Capital, largest city, Geographical center, Center of Population Educational center, Railroad center, etc., etc.

Considering the railroad routes students from 5 mission stations would be nearer to Pyeng Yang and from 26 stations would be nearer to Seoul.

Seoul also offers advantages in Museums, Zoological and Horticultural gardens, Libraries, etc., which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Affiliation with medical, scientific and other Christian schools is possible in Seoul as would not be the case in Pyeng Yang. Noted lecturers constantly visit the capital and can be procured for addresses to the students. There are, too, a constantly increasing number of Koreans educated abroad, who live and are engaged in work in Seoul, who could be procured to teach for a few hours a week if the college is located in or near that city.

The writer's observation is that practically all persons from outside of Korea, who give expression, consider Seoul to be the only location for a Union Christian College for Korea. If it is objected that these do not know "local" conditions it may be said in reply that we may not know "general" conditions, which are important factors in determining such a question. If Pyeng Yang should be selected the reasons should not only be strong enough to overcome the *a priori*

arguments but to appeal to those from the outside who are interested in the question.

2.—Center of Christian Population.

The argument that Pyeng Yang is the center of the Christian population and therefore that Seoul would be too far to send students is answered by other missions, which favor Pyeng Yang and say that the further distance from their work would be no impediment to locating the college there.

Further the statistics of the Federal Council show that the center of Christian population is already south of Pyeng Yang and is yearly advancing southward. It is only a question of a few years when this center will be at or near Seoul, which is practically the center of the country and where it will most likely remain.

There is however, even at the present time, a fallacy in concluding that the patronage of a college will be proportioned according to the Christian population. A safer estimate could be based on the number of mission stations or the number of middle schools or number of academy students. Seoul presents present advantages on all these points which advantage will increase in the future.

3.—Seoul the Only Mission Center.

We seriously feel that if a *Union* College is aimed at Seoul must be the place selected. There are only two missions with work in Pyeng Yang. Of these the Northern Presbyterian Mission is by far larger and stronger than the Northern Methodist. It is easy therefore to see why members of the former advocate and members of the latter oppose the Pyeng Yang location. Other missions have less direct interest in

Pyeng Yang than the Northern Methodist. It is quite possible for the members of the Northern Presbyterian Mission and even of other Presbyterian missions to heartily and enthusiastically support the Pyeng Yang location, but such support can hardly be expected from other missions whose interests are not in Pyeng Yang but in the common center Seoul. The Northern Presbyterian, Northern Methodist and Southern Methodist missions all have a strong work in and around Seoul. The other three missions in the Senate, to wit: Southern, Australian and Canadian Presbyterian are working in territory more accessible from Seoul than Pyeng Yang and it is easy to see how their interest in a college in Seoul might continually increase. There are reasons independent of the college which make it of value for these missions to have one or more representatives living in Seoul. Among these may be mentioned the large and important intermission matters in which they would participate and the business which could be attended to in the capital for members of their missions.

The English church mission centers in Seoul and is open to consider Union College work if the institution is located in Seoul. Pyeng Yang may be a favorable location for a strong denominational college but the atmosphere does not seem such as to promise a real Union College. In Seoul we find not only that four missions are at work in the city, but that the three other missions could with equal or greater profit take part in college work there.

4.—Seoul the Only Center in which the Christian Educational Work can head.

If there is to be only one Union College it should be so located as to really attract students from all our secondary

institutions It can hardly be hoped that a college in Pyeng Yang would do this It might even draw from a majority of these institutions, but there are institutions within some of the missions, whose graduates would not be attracted to Pyeng Yang. Without seeking such information the writer has had brought to his attention such frequent instances of Christian students from various parts of Korea, who could not agree to attend the Pyeng Yang College that he has been forced to the conclusion that the college there will mean nothing to a large part of our christian constituency. Seoul is a center where all students would gladly come and none need be forced into non-christian institutions.

5.—To Eliminate from Our Program Higher Christian Education in Seoul is Equivalent to Abandoning Part of the Attack on the Strong hold of Korea.

Here the government has schools of Law, Medicine Engineering, Industry, Pedagogy, etc., etc. Seoul is and always will be the strong student center of Korea. The number of students in the Higher schools for boys is now about 1700. Without a Christian College we create the impression, if indeed we do not virtually acknowledge, that our Christian Educational work is not strong enough to stand alongside these institutions. Higher educational work is an integral part of the work of evangelization. A christian college should have a powerful influence upon the students of other schools. They can be reached. Some of these students in government schools are christian and valuable workers in our churches. There is a fine field for exerting, through a christian college, a large influence on these students in government schools.

We cannot afford to merely attack the flank of the opposing forces in Korea and make no adequate provision for assailing the center. If we cannot take the capital we cannot expect to take the country. It may be more difficult to win in Seoul but it certainly is most necessary.

6.—Funds for College in Seoul More Easily Obtainable.

The expense of establishing and conducting a well equipped college is large. Donors are decidedly more ready to contribute to a college in the capital, which aims at meeting the need of the whole christian constituency and which would be more conspicuous before the whole people, than to a college in some other part of the country.

Another reason why large givers are reluctant to invest in a college away from the capital is due to experiences in many parts of the mission field. There is probably no instance where colleges after being built in Capitals or large cities have been removed to the country, but there are instances where the reverse is true. A man of broad observation and now engaged in work among students in China said recently in regard to the college question in Korea: "Build where you please it will eventually be in the capital."

7.—Present Investment in Pyeng Yang.

The argument advanced by some that in Pyeng Yang the college is already built and to move same to Seoul would be to ignore vested interests is a question not relevant to the present discussion, but a sufficient answer is that whatever vested interests there may be, are interests belonging to Mission Boards who have representatives on the joint committee,

which is to pass upon this question. These representatives can take care of their Board's interests at that time.

8.—The Question of Environment.

The reason most strongly urged by those favoring Pyeng Yang as the location for the college is that the environment is better than Seoul. If this be granted there are those who affirm that the strongest leaders are developed in an environment that tests their characters. We should bear in mind too the fact that students from the country would only come to the college in Seoul after developing some strength of character in the secondary schools of other stations. Locating the college in Seoul does not even mean that it will be within the city walls. It would probably be at such a distance from the center that the actual environment would not be that of the city itself and can be guarded by such conditions as may be deemed best. However the safeguard for a student is not found in putting him beyond the reach of temptation. If such were the case we would not have such an excellent record for the Pyeng Yang college and academy, for all forms of temptation prevalent in Seoul can be found even in such a city as Pyeng Yang. Indeed it must be noted that a certain environment is not permanent and the environment of Pyeng Yang may continue to grow worse as is said to have been the case of late years and perhaps already the city itself differs little from Seoul in the temptations to sin, which it offers to young men.

But finally environment is only one of the many factors which go into the building of christian character in the student. All the factors as named below would be the same for Seoul as for Pyeng Yang.

1. Joint Control of same Missions thereby ensuring a definite Christian Policy and common ideal.

2. Faculty of consecrated evangelistic educators. Given the present Pyeng Yang faculty in a college in Seoul and the atmosphere of the college will be much the same as Pyeng Yang.

3. Only students of good character enrolled; a large majority being from outside of city of location.

4. Dormitory oversight and Hygenic regulations for study.

5. Good discipline; school rules firmly enforced.

6. Personal interest and guidance given each individual student.

7. Each student kept in close connection with his own denomination and pastor,—getting him into church work during his course in school. (This could be carried out better in Seoul than in Pyeng Yang).

8. Definite, clear-cut, daily, hourly emphasis being put upon the end and aim of a christian life as that of a life consecrated to Christ's work; a life of "service" the only life worth while.

In so far as the above have been carried out the Christian schools of Seoul as well as those of Pyeng Yang have been productive of profitable and earnest workers for the church. The comparative success of Pyeng Yang schools to produce church leaders has been due to emphasis on all of the above factors and has not been due to the one factor of environment.

In a Union Institution located at Seoul all of the Co-operating Missions will have a keen interest in its real success and there is every reason for believing that all of the above mentioned factors will be carefully attended to and therefore ensure an institution which will not depend on the environment but will be the center of a christian influence that will radiate out for the elevation and betterment of not only the Capital but all Korea.

Pyeng Yang, Korea, April 15, 1913.

TO THE MISSIONARIES OF KOREA,

Dear Friends:—The Educational Senate has requested me to prepare a statement of the reasons why Pyeng Yang should be the location for the Union Christian College of Korea.

I regret my inability to present the reasons as strongly and as clearly as they appeal to me, for could I do so no one would longer doubt that the best interests of the Christian Church in Korea, demand that the Union Christian College should be maintained in Pyeng Yang and that its maintenance there is essential if we are to conserve and maintain the pre-eminently spiritual character of the Christian movement in Korea.

First: The Lord has already established it there.

The College already exists in Pyeng Yang through Providential leading, not through the predetermination or plan of men, not through the designed efforts of men that Pyeng Yang should have the College. In the natural development of the work, God so led that the College grew there and became an established institution. The Presbyterian Mission North planned for but one College which should be in Seoul (see rules and by-laws 189) and had no other thought in the early years of the mission. The M.E. Mission planned their College for Seoul, and with this in view established P'ai Chai school. Both missions assigned their foremost educational men to Seoul, and provided money and buildings for the development of their educational work in Seoul, but the conditions in that city were such and the slower development of the Church was such as prevented the successful development of educational work. Under the leading of the Spirit of God the Church developed more rapidly and more strongly in the North, until the conditions were such as favored and demanded the development of educational work there on a scale which had not been contemplated, and led on naturally step by step until the constituency and the conditions necessitated the opening of the College there, no one ever questioning the advisability of the move. Twenty-five years of effort in Seoul on the part of both Missions resulted in failure to develop a higher educational work, or the conditions which made it advisable to establish a

college, while after but eight years of work in the Academy in Pyeng Yang the conditions were such that both Presbyterian and Methodist Missions united in the establishment of the College there, and collegiate work was begun in 1906. On the basis of a permanent constitution for the establishment of a permanent institution, both missions united in what has since proved to be a thoroughly successful work. The initial difficulties in the establishing of the Institution have been met and overcome, the Southern Presbyterian and the Australian Presbyterian Missions have already joined in support and co-operation, the College building has been erected, classes have been graduated, a College spirit has been developed, and the Lord has very evidently led and has given His blessing. To destroy this College, a proved success, and to enter upon a problematical experiment in Seoul would be to go in the face of the leading of God and to accept merely external and worldly reasons as the deciding factor in the location of the one institution to which we must look for a spiritually minded leadership for the Church of Christ in Korea. God's blessing and approval have rested upon the institution in Pyeng Yang and His leadership should be followed in maintaining the College there. "It is not an unproved hope for the future but an accomplished fact."

Second: The Character and the Spirit of the College already established. There has been solid work done in laying foundations, no attempt having been made to build the superstructure until after hundreds of primary schools with thousands of students had been established as feeders for the higher departments. About 600, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Christian primary schools are north of Seoul, furnishing a large *Christian* constituency for the Academy and College. The Academy established in 1898 on the foundation of the primary schools, has already done more for the Church and schools of Korea than all other educational institutions. It has had between 2000 and 3000 students, has graduated 228 men, *all of them Christian*, who to-day are occupying useful and responsible positions in the Church, the Academies and the primary schools all over Korea. Upon this foundation the College was established in 1906, and including the class of 9 to graduate in June will be ready to enter upon its eighth year with a list of 22 graduates, having had an enrollment in one year of 68 students. *All have been Christians*, and the

graduates all fill useful positions, the Christian character and spirit which has dominated the Academy dominating the College also.

Third: The spiritual and missionary atmosphere which has such a marked influence on students.

In Pyeng Yang there are ten local churches, Presbyterian and Methodist, and two Japanese churches. In the surrounding country there are 322 churches of both denominations. The College is located in such proximity to the local churches that the students easily enter into the spiritual activities and the life of the Churches and Sunday Schools, while the great body of church officers, influential business men, and the membership enter sympathetically into the life and problems of the student body, so that the strength of the Church is brought to bear upon the development of the ideals and the character of the students. The proximity of the Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) with its 204 students from all sections of Korea, the mingling of this student body and teachers with the College students and the opportunity given the College men to avail themselves of special lectures and meetings in the Seminary, the contact with the 200 men of the Bible Institute and with those of the men's Bible Training Classes of the Methodist and Presbyterian Stations, which enroll over 1000 men, and the opportunity to see at close range all the activities of a church which is the most prominent single factor in the life of the city and surrounding country, these are all influences which are incalculably great in determining the moral and spiritual character of the students, and in shaping their future careers, while giving them strength to resist the temptations which always appeal to men of college age and spirit. The comparative freedom from the political, social and morally destructive temptations which are so marked a feature of the Capital, together with the presence in such a strong degree of the counteracting spiritual influences, speak so strongly for Pyeng Yang that even those who advocate Seoul are obliged to admit that the College cannot be located in Seoul proper but to avoid these injurious influences must be placed outside the city. This forces us then to face another strong objection (one of the most serious ones) that the institution will then be dis-sociated from the evangelistic work, from the life and activities of the Church and its spiritual influences so that it becomes a *mere*

institution a mechanical, artificial instrument for the grinding out of educated men, out of sympathy with spiritual things and out of touch with the problems and the life with which they are supposed to be fitted to deal.

Says one of the long resident missionaries in Seoul who largely for these reasons favors Pyeng Yang rather than Seoul for the location of the College, "In Pyeng Yang the site is one where you look in three or four directions upon churches. In Seoul the only possible site is nearly a mile outside the gate and that distance from the nearest group of churches, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the second group and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the next group. A school located there must have its own little colony of teachers who would never come in touch with the churches except by long walking and riding. The same would be true of the students. New teachers brought to the College would stand the chance of never getting into the swing of the Christian movement.

In Pyeng Yang, church leaders can drop in for special lectures, chapel etc., with little effort. In Seoul the busy leaders whom we would want for this could not take a half day off for this. The College would be so far away that the Christians could not be interested in it. It might as well be in Song Do, so far as $\frac{9}{10}$ of the Church ever going to see it is concerned. In Pyeng Yang we have a history of evangelistic educational results. There a little extra effort along educational lines would not submerge the evangelistic work which no one has ever questioned as a fact for that school. In Seoul, starting anew the evangelistic side must necessarily be submerged to a large extent no matter how sincere the teachers might be in keeping it in view."

He also says, "It is almost axiomatic that the comrades of any young man influence him more than any other equal body of people that touch him. Though the students in Seoul be influenced while within the school by Christian ideals, as to numbers they will be so tiny a fraction of the total student body in Seoul city that they cannot help being brought down to the standard of their comrades. In Pyeng Yang in the bosom of the Church, themselves a much larger fraction of any possible student body in Pyeng Yang, they can be thoroughly grounded before leaving school" says another from the South; "Seoul is recognized as the social and moral cesspool of the country where every possible influence

that can appeal to and seduce youth is rampant. Boys reared in the country going up to Seoul go into the lion's mouth. As bearing upon that primary end for which we are carrying on this Collegiate work, no place could be found in the country where the dominating influences (proved dominating by long experience) are so inimical." Also, "The people of the North and particularly of the two Pyeng An provinces, are by far the most stirring and aggressive people that we have. Pyeng Yang itself is the centre of the largest, best organized, most aggressive Christian constituency, Presbyterian and Methodist, of 39309 professing Christians. As a centre of spontaneous Christian effort and life, the church dominates the city. No place in the country could be found where it would be of such promise, and so worth while to immerse Christian youth for a period of time. Every condition is calculated to arouse and fix in them those very things to attain which we are carrying on Collegiate education. I repeat that to locate in Seoul the one institution upon which we are to depend and to which we are limited in securing and determining the character of the leadership of the future Church of Christ in Korea would be little short of disastrous. The waste of what might otherwise have been very excellent material would be too great. Other considerations, no matter how just and proper in their place, do not match with this."

Still another says with great force;—"A separate educational institution divorced from the evangelistic force would be disastrous to both the educational and evangelistic work."

The above are weighty reasons for maintaining the school in Pyeng Yang. They are the reasons which should be decisive, and all others are of minor consideration. They are the ones which have to do with the character of the institution and the character of the attending student body, and the eventual character and spiritual influence of the whole Church in Korea.

There are other reasons now to be mentioned but they are subsidiary, secondary, and in comparison of so much less weight that they should not in any way draw the attention away from the above reasons.

These minor reasons are as follows:—

1. Pyeng Yang is centrally located as the map will show, and very evidently so when the Korean population of Manchuria is taken into consideration, a population already as large as that of two of Korea's provinces and increasing daily.

2 Pyeng Yang is nearer the centre of the Christian development and is pretty sure to remain so for years to come, and with the increasing migration from the South bids fair to always remain so. Dividing the country into Northern, Central and Southern sections, (Hai Ju whose R.R. station is Sal I Won being in the Northern and all of Song Do's Whang Hai section in the Central) there are in the Northern easily tributary to Pyeng Yang 96087 Christians, in the Central tributary to Seoul. 48575 Christians, and in the Southern section 40285 Christians. "An interesting point in the situation is the fact that all the missions working the Southern section with 40000 Christians and 42% of the population of the country, are unanimous in urging that the institution be in Pyeng Yang, willing to place it farther from their district in order to secure those advantages which they consider vital to their work."

3. Pyeng Yang offers a more free field for the development of Christian education unhampered by the educational rivalry with all kinds of schools which offer free tuition, free textbooks, scholarships, clothing, travelling expenses etc., which constitute such a menace to the policy of self support, and which tend to the undermining of independence and strength of character.

4. An investment has already been made of an approximate value of ¥150,000, including thirty acres of land, a large main building and dormitories for the College, two Academy buildings, dormitories, an industrial plant, shops, etc. This could not be duplicated in or near Seoul for probably less than ¥400,000 or ¥500,000.

5. The conditions of life in Pyeng Yang are much better adapted to all the student body except the comparatively few students from the city of Seoul itself, the bulk of the students having been more accustomed to the simple, less expensive mode of life of the country village or town. It is said that the capital is such an attraction that the students south of Seoul will not attend in Pyeng Yang. Here facts speak louder than theory. Students from the Southern provinces have attended and are now in attendance, while the recent graduates of the Chung Ju Academy are reported by Dr. Reynolds as eager to enter college in Pyeng Yang. This is also true of the Women's Bible Institute and the Theological Seminary in Pyeng Yang. There are now in the Theological Seminary 17 students from Kyeng Sang provinces, 16 from Chulla

provinces, 5 from Choong Chung and from Kyeng Ki province itself there are 10 students, a total of 48 from Seoul and south of Seoul. So far the small number in college from the South is due to the fact that there are so few ready for College, the attempt to find students for a College in Seoul last year showing but nine applicants.

6. The accessibility of Pyeng Yang. The main line of Korean railways from North to South goes through Pyeng Yang. The Chinnampo branch line and the Whang Hai Do branch line from Whang Ju connect two important sections closely with Pyeng Yang. The Minister of the Interior assured me last month that the line from Gensan on the east coast to Pyeng Yang will be built, connecting Pyeng Yang with the East coast, and eventually with the North provinces up to the Manchurian sections now populated by Koreans, in which we already have thousands of Christians. To those who argue that the R.R. fare is greater, from the South to Pyeng Yang than to Seoul, attention needs only to be called to the fact that the third class fare from Seoul to Pyeng Yang is only ¥3.30 (\$1.65) an amount which would several times over be saved in street car and ricksha fares necessary in Seoul but not in Pyeng Yang owing to the accessibility of the College to all activities and interests. This item is an insignificant item of College expenses but if a factor it is a factor in favor of Pyeng Yang, because the travelling expenses of the whole body would be greater in going to Seoul than in going to Pyeng Yang, as for many years to come the larger proportion of students will come from the North where is the largest Christian constituency and the largest number of Christian schools.

7. The proximity of the Women's Union Academy, the Special School for Women, the Women's Bible Institutes and the many Bible Classes for women.

In the nature of the case in Korea many of the college men will be married men and for the good of the men and the welfare of the family they should not be separated from their wives who should accompany them, keeping up the home during the college course. Many of these wives can avail themselves of the advantages offered by the women's institutions and classes which are in such close connection with the College location, whereas in Seoul the separation of the institution from the schools and church activities will make this impossible.

8. Denominational interests have been urged as an argu-

ment for Seoul on the ground that Presbyterian interests dominate Pyeng Yang, and that Methodist interests there are weak. If denominational interests are a valid argument in the planning of a union institution for all Korea, there must be taken into consideration the fact that while the Presbyterian Church is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as the Methodist Church, the Methodists have fully $\frac{3}{4}$ of the territory tributary to Seoul, which militates against the placing of the school for all denominations in the centre of the work of the smaller Church. The fact however that many of the Methodists say that their strongest work and the source of supply of their strongest leaders is in the North, and the fact that the work of the Southern Methodist Mission lies almost entirely north of Seoul would indicate that even from a denominational viewpoint an impartial decision would place the College in Pyeng Yang.

Bearing on this I ask attention to the following facts and statistics taken from the Mission Reports and Statistics for 1912, Veng Ben and Hai Ju being counted tributary to Pyeng Yang, and Chung Ju to Seoul.

- Of 444 M.E. (North) Churches 156 are tributary to Pyeng Yang more than $\frac{1}{3}$.
- Of 131 M.E. Primary School 80 are tributary to Pyeng Yang, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$.
- Of 47367 M.E. Adherents 19695 are tributary to Pyeng Yang, on $\frac{5}{12}$, not $\frac{1}{2}$ but more than $\frac{1}{3}$.

While

- Of 1190 Presbyterian (North) Churches only 182 are tributary to Seoul less than $\frac{1}{6}$.
- Of 453 Primary Schools (North) only 26 are tributary to Seoul about $\frac{1}{20}$.
- Of 96488 Pres. North Adherents only 10075 are tributary to Seoul about $\frac{1}{10}$.

Even if you take the statistics of both M.E. and M.E.S. Missions together and count all the M.E. South work as tributary to Seoul, (although the Wonsan and Whang Hai work is equally tributary to Pyeng Yang) you still have

- Of 715 Methodist Churches in Korea 156 are tributary to Pyeng Yang more than $\frac{1}{5}$.

Of 177 Methodist Primary Schools in Korea 80 are tributary to Pyeng Yang nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

Of 57814 Methodist adherents in Korea 19695 are tributary to Pyeng Yang slightly more than $\frac{1}{3}$.

While the Presbyterian work tributary to Seoul is

$\frac{1}{6}$ of the Presbyterian North Churches.

$\frac{1}{20}$ " " Primary Schools.

$\frac{1}{10}$ " " Adherents.

Evidently no injustice will be done the Methodist work by placing the College in Pyeng Yang where they have $\frac{1}{5}$ of their churches, $\frac{1}{2}$ of their primary schools, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of their adherents.

9. In order to meet certain minor objections which have been offered it may be said that (1) Those who wish rice rather than millet, which is so largely the food of the North will have not the slightest difficulty in obtaining it, as rice also is grown and used all through the north, car loads and boat loads of it being sent to Japan from Pyeng An and Whang Hai provinces. (2) Pyeng Yang being the ancient capital of Chosen the city is venerated by the Koreans as the source of their civilization. (3) The historical associations of the ancient city, its proximity to the coal mines, iron and gold mines, the government nurseries, and the beautiful Tai Dong river together with a climate hardly to be surpassed, and the beautiful location of the College, are factors which enter in for consideration.

Finally:—Lest the mention of minor considerations should draw off the attention from the main determining factors and reasons, let it be noted again that the College is already successfully established in Pyeng Yang as a Union Institution the product of the institution already being in great demand all over Korea, that its Christian, missionary and evangelistic spirit is unquestioned, and that the spiritual atmosphere in which the students are trained is just such as promises the best development of character. To destroy this institution and enter upon the problematical experiment of establishing the College in Seoul would be to throw away the successful result of years of effort, and in the judgment of a score or more of the missionaries who have been leaders in the evangelistic work of the country, would be disastrous to the spiritual interests of the Church, while no one has any fear

of disaster or injury to the church through the maintenance of the College in Pyeng Yang. The College in Pyeng Yang will command the confidence of the whole missionary body—even though not meeting the preference of all. A college in Seoul in the midst of the worldly and adverse influences of the capital will not command the confidence of a large number of the missionary body and will be productive of division rather than union in the Church in Korea.

SAMUEL A. MOFFETT.



San Francisco, Cal., October 9, 1913.

Mrs. Charles H. Fish;

San Rafael, Cal/;

Dear Madam:- Replying to yours of the 8th. inst., I acknowledge receipt of your former letter concerning the Yuba stock, which I meant to have answered ere this.

It appears that you or Mr. Fish have lost the Yuba certificate, as it has never been in this office to my knowledge, since it was first issued. The entry on the books stands as evidence of your ownership and it will be possible to have another certificate issued to you for the proper number of shares: but I have thought it best to postpone action until we are ready to put out the new stock, so as to avoid double work. I shall prepare and send you an affidavit stating that you have lost the original certificate of Yuba Con. stock, and that you agree to hold the Company harmless in case it issues another certificate to replace it, or a certificate of the new company such as you would be entitled to in exchange for the old one.

It will be a couple of weeks yet, before we are ready to take final action on the new incorporation, as there are a good many stockholders yet to hear from. As soon as we get to it, I will attend to your matter in the way stated.

At present, there is no market for Yuba Con. stock; but we hope there will be for the new stock, on the new basis. There are several people considering the property just now, and we may effect a sale soon. In any case, you will receive as favorable consideration as anyone.

Yours truly,

W. J. Wallace

Secretary.

*Certificate No 126 for 3500 shares
issued to Chas H. Fish dated Oct 23 1908 is probably the lost
certificate referred to above. Filing it with other books I enclose it with this.
J. A. M.*

RECEIVED

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
KOREA MISSION
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN

NOV 17 1913

D. Brown.

Rev. A.J. Brown D.D.
150 Fifth Ave.
New York.

Oct 20, 1913

D. Brown:

I should have called your attention to Miss Campbell's resignation and have asked you for prompt action on the same with letters to her and the Mission as soon as possible.

Her resignation was sent to the Exec. Com., insisting that it take effect Sept. 13, 1913.

The Exec. Com. reported to the Annual Meeting as follows,-

"While regretting the necessity for this step on her part, we recommend to the Board that the resignation of Miss Campbell dated for Sept. 13, 1913 be accepted and that the Board make suitable retiring allowance."

This was adopted by the Mission.

I am hoping that you have already noticed this in the minutes and have acted on it, for I now understand that Miss Campbell is awaiting news of the Board action.

She is staying on, waiting I believe for two confinement cases in the Missionary community, altho she wanted her resignation to take effect Sept. 13

upon receipt, if action has not been taken, please see that it is taken at once and word sent to the field.

I do not know just what reasons she would prefer to have given for her resignation, if any are mentioned. She has not stated any and we have not. I have an idea that she prefers that it should not be based on health reasons, altho how to avoid that reason, if reasons are given, I know not.

All things considered, I hope you will make as liberal allowance for travel and 'retiring allowance' as is possible.

Very Sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett.

Chairman Exec. Com.

Serial, Rec #6, RG. 140-4-22

Dr. Brown.

48

November 5, 1943

The Korean Church, in brief sketch.

Four Presbyterian and two Methodist Missions are working in Korea bound together in a Federal Council. While they are not yet able to build up one organization of the Korean Christians, they have so far eliminated division as to be building up one Presbyterian and one Methodist Church.

Under this Council there are 68,195 members, 48,175 Catechumens, 64,997 additional seekers after truth. How many secret seekers there are, God alone knows. The Catechumens are people who have attended first for six months, at least, have been examined once, and placed in classes to study the Bible and Catechism for six more months or a year before they are re-examined, and perhaps baptized.

These Christians gave last year \$108,156 gold. To appreciate what sacrifice and devotion this means, you must remember that in Korea a farm hand earns only fifteen cents a day, so that these gifts mean at least as much sacrifice as if an equal number of Christians at home gave \$1,081,560.

Comparing the number of Christians with the population, (population 16,500,000) we find about one in seventy is a Christian. This is after about twenty-five years of work. In some other countries after fifty to one-hundred years of work, the proportion is one to seven-hundred.

The Koreans were a people peculiarly prepared to receive the Gospel, poor in spirit, meek, peace-loving, some of them even hungering after righteousness. No strong religion withstood Christianity, no caste system.

The missionaries made good use of this opportunity, by preaching the Gospel all over the country to the common people, aiming to start churches first, and let the churches start the schools as the need was felt, and they were able to found and carry them on. They also adopted the policy of founding a self-supporting, self-propagating, self-governing church. "Sell books at cost price - do not give them, give no man foreign pay for Christian work in his own locality, pay for only one assistant for each missionary out of foreign funds, let the Korean Church pay for its pastors and teachers. Grant no funds for building churches, except in towns where the missionaries live, and need large buildings to accommodate country Christians.

Series II, Reel #3, Record Exp 140-3-5, letter #48

grant no money for schools except central ones, or higher schools, or schools for girls. Turn over the care and government of the church to the Koreans as rapidly as they are able to assume the burden." This has been the policy at least of the Presbyterian Missions.

Two aims have been before the missionaries; set the people to studying, set the people to work. As a result, last year in the Northern Presbyterian Mission alone there were 1380 Sabbath Schools attended by 66,000 pupils. The average church attendance was 72,000, so practically the whole church attends Sabbath School. It required 57,000 "Monthlies" and 25,000 "Quarterlies" to supply the classes. Besides, there were 1,055 Bible Study Classes or Conventions in this one Mission, attended by 43,500 members, and extending from five to fifteen days. These are self-supporting, the men and women walking several days, if necessary, carry food, - and perhaps babies, too, in the case of the women.

One way of setting the people to work is to take up collections on days of evangelistic work, the Christians volunteering for from two days to two weeks. Another is to divide the territory around each church in apple pie divisions, and to allot each division to several volunteers. The greatest human agency in the building up of the Korean Church, has been the volunteer work of the lay members.

Educational work has not been neglected, even though it has been placed second. In the Northern Presbyterian Mission there are 488 schools, 450 of which are self-supporting. These are attended by 11,213 pupils.

In the six Missions there are about eighteen hospitals; the eight in the above mentioned Missions treated 72,000 patients the past year.

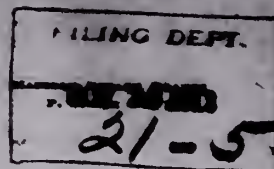
Last year 390 colporteurs and Bible women sold 245,219 portions of Scripture in all of Korea. In Seoul a Y.M.C.A. of 987 members enjoys a handsome building given by Mr. John Vana-maker. The chief needs of the work are more missionaries to superintend the work and teach, more equipment for higher institutions of learning and for hospitals, more prayer that the spirit and church may work mightily to turn the heathen to Christ and salvation, all for the Glory of God.

(signed) F. S. Miller.

Series II, Reel #1, Record Group 140-2-1 (Outgoing Correspondence)

CABLE ADDRESS
"Presbyterian" New York
Foreign Missions Code
A. E. C. Code for Revenue

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK



OFFICE OF SECRETARY

No. 185.

R/K
November 18th, 1913.

Resignation of the Rev. W. O. Johnson, M.D.,
and Mrs. Johnson.

To the Korea Mission.

Dear Friends:

It^{is} with ~~deep~~ regret that we are obliged to announce the acceptance of the resignation of Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson. It is only because Dr. Johnson has become fully convinced that he cannot regain his health sufficiently to return to the field. The Board deeply appreciates the years of service which he has given in Korea and expresses its regret ~~that~~ for this necessity of severing our relation with him.

We sympathize warmly with the Mission in its loss of a beloved fellow-worker and hope that ere long someone may be found to carry forward the work to which Dr. Johnson has devoted so many years of his life.

Sincerely yours,

William Reed
Asst. Sec'y.

RECEIVED

DEC 16 1913
OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN

Dr. Brown.

Rev. A. J. Brown D.D.
156 Fifth Ave.
New York.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE
KOREA MISSION

OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

Dr. J. A. M. H. T.

FILING DEPT.

DEC 16 1913

NOV. 19, 1913.

Dear Dr. Brown:

I have just sent you two printed copies (bound) of the Minutes and Reports of the Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting.

I want to ask your attention to the following items in the Minutes, upon which we desire action on the part of the Board. You may have taken action on some of them before this reaches you but I enumerate all here so that none may be overlooked.

There are requests for Special Appropriations as follows-

In Grant Page 7 Sec. 4 for yearly grant of \$1000.00 for assistance to Lower Schools. This was communicated to you Dec. 27, 1913, but since no appropriation has yet been made, attention is again called to it.

Page 10, Sec. 10. For our share salary of Manager Tract Society. I have asked Tract Society to send you information bearing on this.

Page 33. Sec. 11. for annual grant of \$3000.00 for Japanese teachers in higher schools.

Mr. Adams was appointed to write you upon this subject.

Page 95. Sec. 15. for \$2000.00 for Well Drilling Machine for Property Com.

The request of the Australian Mission for our Japan Station Territory and Work, and the action of our Mission on the same.

Page 80/ Sec. 8. (a), (b), (c), (d). requires mission final action.

15. Sec. 1, Page 33-35, and Page 36-37 will show the nature of the discussion and action.

See also my letters of Sept. 27th. and Oct. 9th. in which I wrote more fully upon this.

Since then I have received a communication from the Australian Mission stating their intention of setting apart a sum for four months each year for the Ryengyang Union College, irrespective of the question of their obtaining additional territory; that they view with sympathy the proposal to unite in the Boys' Academy, Peking, but are not ready to send the mission or to give nor to decide at once as to making any details of the plan; that they request their Board to give notice our Board against loss on the original investment;

Miss Campbell's resignation.

Page 20. Sec. 25. See my letter of Oct. 20th.

Furloughs.

Page 60. Sec. 5, Page 81. Sections 13 to 21, 23, 24. See my letter of Oct. 20th.

Reinforcements for Manchuria.

Page 81. Sec. 22.

Bearing on this please note

Page 10/ Sec 2.

Page 20. Sec. 21.

" 30. Evang. Com. report Sec. A. and B.

" 31 Com. of the Whole.

" 32 " " " and Minority Report

" 40. Sec. 3.

" 47.

These will show that the territory is our responsibility, that the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN

OF THE
KOREA MISSION

PYONG YANG, KOREA

OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

Mission was about equally divided as to the relative importance of a man for Manchuria and a man to fill a vacancy in a station already opened, and that the Mission considers this work in Manchuria of such importance that a special communication is to be prepared and sent to you. Mr. Whittemore is now preparing the data for such communication.

Pyongyang Station request for an Evangelistic woman.

Page 30 Appropriation Com. Report.

This question caused us more discussion and more distress than any other. The need is urgent. The Mission is eager to supply it. It seems impossible to take one from any other station where the work would be made to suffer. Miss Doriss' sickness and Miss Teste Furrough as well as other sufficient reasons make the Mission unwilling to send Miss Doriss there rather than to Pyongyang. Please find some one soon for this station.

Requests for New Workers. Page 32. Sec 34.

Of these the first three Evangelistic men, the first Evangelistic woman, the first Educational man and the first two Educational women are so urgently needed and their presence would so greatly relieve the strain under which they are working that it will be economy to supply these needs.

Miss Plummer's vacancy, Miss Heron's vacancy, Mr. Renick's vacancy, not to mention others, are not yet filled.

Evangelistic Com. Report Sections 7, 8, and 9 require Board approval and action.

Page 30. Sec. 7. Seoul North Church Appropriation.

" " " 8. Taikwa Building for Young Men's Work Appropriation.

" " " 9. Taikwa Bible Inst. Balance Transfer.

Medical Com. Report Sections 24 and 25 require Board action.

Page 37. Sec 24. to secure permission from Mrs. John P. Duncan.

" " " 25. Board to investigate as to policy of having separate funds for medical work.

Property Com. Report Sections 3 to 13 require Board approval, action or appropriation.

Page 37. Sec. 3. Transfer Sarimwon Test House Funds.

" " " 4. Donate Old Temporary Quarters, Hailryang.

" 38 " 5. Repair Gso. Shin House, Property Booklet No. 72.

" " " 6. Remove Inched Buildings Hailryang.

" " " 7. Pyongyang City House Balance Transfer.

" " " 8. Alterations Pyongyang Houses. Property Booklet 13.

" " " 9. Transfer Fusan Well Balance. Consider with Sec. 8.

" " " 10. Sale Pyenchon South Church Property.

" " " 11. Remove Anak Test House. (I am quite sure the sum involved is small, probably \$200.00 for site)

" " " 12. Hailryang House Appropriation for Taikwa.

" " " 13. Sell Drilling Machine. (Already mentioned above)

" " " 14. Items 1, 2, 3. should receive special attention.

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN

PYENG YANG, KOREA

Page 102. See 3. Teachers for a p. 102 on . 102

103. " " Balances 1906.

Page 17-19 and 25-26. Language Com. report.

" 15. New Rules and By-Laws. (Copies have been sent you.)

20. Sec. 25 Dr. F.A.Mills leave of absence.

19 CS. Medical Committee. Nurses and the Control of

33-57. Statistician's report.

" 800. sec. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 27.

1 15. " 10. } ASSISTANTS AND TRANSITORS.

11. Sec 21. Pierson Memorial Bible School.

33. Sec. 17-18. Union Medical Plan, 1929, 1930.

Very sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett.

I am sending two copies of this - one by San Francisco - one by Siberia.
Miss McCullough please note which arrives first and let me know. St.
 Sam & Mary - Emma?

Letter taken reference & John
Consolidated Gold Mining Co Stock
The Certificate No 303 for 300 shares
in same was sent to Martha F Fish
dated Dec 30 1913 has been taken
from this file and placed with letters
of a. M. Pett

Incorporated Under the Laws of the

State of California, October 17, 1913



Yuba Consolidated Mining Company

CAPITAL STOCK, \$400,000.00

400,000 SHARES

This Certifies that *Martha A. Fish* is the owner of
Three Hundred and Fifty Shares of the Capital Stock of
Yuba Consolidated Mining Company

transferable only on the books of the Corporation by the holder hereof in person or by Attorney upon surrender of this Certificate properly endorsed.

In Witness Whereof, the said Corporation has caused this Certificate to be signed by its duly authorized officers and to be sealed with the Seal of the Corporation
at San Francisco, Cal., this *30th* day of *December* A.D. 191*3*

Bruce Shadden

SECRETARY

J. H. Smith

PRESIDENT



\$1.00

EACH.

For Value Received _____ hereby sell assign and transfer unto

_____ Shares
of the Capital Stock represented by the within Certificate
and do hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint

_____ Attorney
to transfer the said Stock on the Books of the within named
Corporation with full power of substitution in the premises.
Dated _____ 19____

In Presence of _____

Notice: The Signature to this Assignment must correspond with the name as written upon the face of the Certificate in every particular, without abbreviation or enlargement or any change whatever.

Martha Fish - wife of Charles Hall Fish
- sister of Alice Fish Piffett, M.D., wife of S. A. Piffett
- grand-daughter of James & Charles Piffett



CAPITAL STOCK
\$ 4,000,000.



4,000,000 SHARES
PAR VALUE — \$ 1.00

This Certifies that

James L. Fish is the owner of
— thirty-five hundred — Shares of the Capital Stock of the

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF
THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, OCT. 1908.

LOCATION OF PROPERTY
MAYBERT, NEVADA CO., CAL.

YUBA CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY

FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Transferable only on the books of the Company by endorsement hereon and surrender of this Certificate.

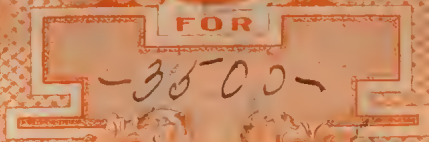
San Francisco, October 23 1908

Henry L. Chase
SECRETARY

John M. Chase
PRESIDENT

No 126

CERTIFICATE



SHARES

CAPITAL STOCK

OF
Yuba Consolidated
Gold Mining
Company



Wm. H. Lusk

DATED

October 23-1908

To whom Assigned
Twenty-five, assign and transferable
Shares
of the Capital Stock represented by the within Certificate and its duly
correctly certified and official
transfer
to transfer the said stock on the books of the within named company
with full power of substitution in the premises
I do hereby certify
Wm. H. Lusk

NOTICE: The signature of this assignment must
correspond with the name as written upon the face of
the certificate in every particular without alteration
or endorsement of any change, which may



